

## BRYAN, AUTHOR OF 'ARE YOU SINCERE', BIT HER, SHE SAYS

Emphasized His Proposal by  
Chewing Her Nose, Rose  
White Swears.

IT MADE HER CONSENT.

Dream of Love Ended in  
Court by Agreement to  
Be as Strangers.

There isn't any doubt in the world that the course of true love is due for a rude, knotty and bumpy, but it isn't often that the roughness runs to noses. It was for this reason today in the West Side Court that Magistrate Cornell and all the spectators in the crowded hall of justice listened to the case of White versus Bryan.

The Bryan end of the controversy was none other than "Al" Bryan, song writer, composer of such hitting love ditties as "Are You Sincere?" and the like. The complaining one was Miss Rose White, twenty-six, probably under usual conditions comely, and at all times pretty. She told the Court that she lived at No. 125 West Forty-sixth street, and that she and the song writer had been "keeping company" for some time.

As she stepped up on the bridge, towering above Mr. Bryan, she launched right into the reason for bringing the young man to court.

Discovered an Affinity.

"Al and me," she said, "have often talked of marriage, but when I discovered that he had an affinity I just made up my mind that all was up between us, and that his song about that sneaky business meant nothing to him personally. Well, anyway, on Monday night, on comes Al to see me, and the first thing he did was to insist that we get married right away. 'No,' I says to Al, there's another woman, Al, and I just can't stand for that."

"Well, Al, he insisted, and then when I refused him again he leaped at me quick as a cat. I was sitting down, and before I knew it he was trying to chew my nose off."

"Now, will you marry me, Rose?" he says, keeping up that chewing, and again he says, 'Now, will you marry me?' taking another chew, and my nose hurt so that I said, 'Yes, Al, I'll marry you if you let me see of my nose.'"

Miss White displayed an exceedingly well chewed nose in proof of her contention, and likewise a well-blackened eye. The latter, she explained, was the result of the meal which followed the release of the nose hold.

"Al" told the Court that Miss White had gone at him with her hand and that he hadn't asked her to marry him. They're Strangers Now.

"It was the other way," said Al. "I went to tell her that all was over between us, and when I got there she locked the door on me and bit me on the arm."

He took off his coat and waistcoat and displayed a deep mark on his left biceps, explaining that Miss White held on so tightly that he was forced to break two of her teeth to break the hold.

After the love spat Miss White got Detective Melvor from Headquarters and the summons for Bryan was secured.

There was a long confab in court today before an armistice was determined upon. An imposing looking document was drawn up in which each agreed to refrain from communicating with the other, the penalty for the first violation being that the offender should be put under bonds to keep the peace.

Rose signed first, and then "Al" signed, and then separately they marched from the court-room. "Al" explained outside that he lived at No. 125 West Forty-sixth street, and that he thumped his nose in the office of J. A. Mills & Co., music publishers.

MAHONEY—BUTLER.

Miss Mary Murray Butler, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Butler, of Paterson, N. J., and sister of President Butler, of Columbia University, was married to Walter Butler Mahoney, a New York lawyer, in the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. David Macgregor, pastor emeritus of the church, assisted by Rev. Dr. B. Canfield Jones, the pastor.

WHITE OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Lieut.-Gov. Horace White has gone to Washington to attend the army and navy reception at the White House to-night. Monday night he will address the Sons of the Revolution at Delmonico's, and will return to Albany Tuesday.

## JOY!

Should you ask me why I'm happy I surely would reply:  
"I stop each opportunity  
As it tries to pass me by."  
If you'd know how I do it  
I'd answer with much zest:  
"Read Morning World Ads, sir,  
And they will do the rest."

During the last three weeks The World has printed 50,443 separate advertisements—4,484 more than the Herald or any other newspaper in America. Figure the answer out to suit yourself—but be careful not to make a mistake.

## "Over 70 Per Cent. of City Scholars Need a Physician's Care"

Health Commissioner Darlington Says  
that in Some Schools the Per-  
centage Is 98.

## "SYSTEM DRIVES THE CHILDREN TOO HARD."

Most Important Defects Needing Treatment  
Are Vision, Breathing,  
Tonsils and Teeth.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

"In any three public schools in New York City from 88 to 98 per cent. of nearly 1,500 children are in need of medical treatment. Out of a total of 275,000 children examined by medical inspectors more than 70 per cent. have been found to be physically abnormal."

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York, spoke with the finality of a man sure of his subject.

"Unquestionably the present school system, which compels New York children to obtain a smattering of fifty subjects and no real knowledge of any one of them, is to a certain extent responsible for these figures," Dr. Darlington continued.

Charles Department than of the Board of Education.

Purpose Is Educational.

"The main purpose of the Health Department's Bureau of Child Hygiene is educational—the education of mothers in the proper feeding and care of children in their first years, the education of parents to see the necessity for healthful home conditions and for medical or surgical treatment of physical defects when reported to them by medical inspectors, and the education of teachers to alert observation of the physical needs of their pupils."

"The result of our bureau's investigation showed that 88 per cent. of parents notified by us that their children were in need of medical attendance took action or requested our nurses to act for them."

"The whole situation is summed up," Dr. Darlington concluded, "in the report of the Bureau of Child Hygiene."

Supervision Needed.

"The examination of about 1,500 unselected children, of whom from 88 per cent. to 98 per cent. were declared in need of medical attention, argues that the necessity of medical supervision of school children is more serious than has been supposed."

"The obstacles removing physical defects are not primarily those of unwillingness of parents. Personal interviews and explanation by school nurses obtained action or permission from 88 per cent."

"The cost of such a system is not prohibitive. Three-fourths of the children whose treatment was secured required but one interview; the cost in nurses' salary was 60 cents per child treated, and this can be reduced."

"The most difficult problems are those relating to adequacy of facilities for treatment. The treatment of children involves much work of a routine nature which has no particular interest for the average clinic physician."

Whether working arrangements can be made with dispensaries and clinics for special attention to children remains to be seen. The dental care of school children has as yet received little attention in this country. With a single exception, the existing clinics provide for extraction, but for little or no filling."

"And," Dr. Darlington added, ceasing to read from his report, "eliminating a lot of useless studies that wear out their nervous systems without improving their brains."

Examined 1,500.

"In these schools about 1,500 children, not specially selected, were examined with these results:

"In the Fifty-eighth street school, 83 per cent. of the children examined needed medical treatment, in the Livingston street school 98 per cent., and in the One Hundred and Fifth street school 92 per cent."

"The most important defects needing treatment were those of vision (42 per cent.), nasal breathing (39 per cent.), hypertrophied tonsils (39 per cent.), anaemia (15 per cent.), and teeth (13 per cent.)."

"School No. 140 was reported to have more defective children and more defective per child than the others, and seems to show an especially high number of enlarged tonsils (84 per cent.). In school No. 140 and No. 148, many children were found with defective nasal breathing (71.3 per cent. and 73.7 per cent.) and defective vision (44.5 per cent. and 50.6 per cent.). In No. 140 there appeared to be a considerable difference between the sexes with respect to anaemia, there being 10 per cent. among the boys and 20 per cent. among the girls; in all schools together, the figures are 13 per cent. for boys and 18 per cent. for girls. In other respects, however, there appeared no marked preponderance on the part of either sex."

"There seemed to be a slight decrease in the number of defects in the older children. This may have been partially due to the replacement of defective first teeth by sound permanent teeth; it is probable also that treatment may have been provided for the older children. As for grade, defective vision, nasal breathing and hypertrophied tonsils were slightly more frequent in the lower grades."

Opposed to Luncheon.

"But, Dr. Darlington," I interrupted, "are not these startling figures due to malnutrition? Don't you approve of Dr. Maxwell's plan for furnishing luncheons to the poorer children?"

"I don't," came the Health Commissioner's emphatic answer. "Marriage is the greatest and best thing in life. To provide for a child or children, to feed and clothe them, is the highest privilege men and women can have. For the city to take away that privilege is to strike at the foundation of our society—the home. Where the individual fails in it it is the function of charity to help him to fulfill it, and such calls come more properly under the supervision of the

CAUGHT IN COCAINE TRAP.

Druggist Held on Charge of Selling Unprescribed Narcotic.

Charged with selling cocaine without a prescription, Samuel Goodman, a druggist at No. 141 Lexington avenue, was held in the Harlem court today in \$100 bail for examination. The complaint was made by Frank Rapack, an inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy.

It was alleged in court that Joseph Green, a street pigiron, purchased cocaine from Goodman with a marked 50-cent piece.

## School Children Waiting to Be Examined by Board's Physicians.



AN ADENOID PARTY BEFORE OPERATION. MOTHERS AND CHILDREN WAITING AT GOOD LAMARITAN DISPENSARY.

## DANCED UNDER COLORS TO WHICH THEY OBJECTED

That Is, the Older Ones Did,  
but Youngsters Kept on  
Dancing.

It all comes from having so many dances in Hoboken. Until last night the distinguished city to which are annexed the suburbs of Jersey City and Newark was fairly rolling in harmony among its citizens. Even today they speak to each other, but there isn't any of that brotherly enthusiasm so common to the first experimental side door train should be withdrawn and the operation of the train left to the later-borough.

Wednesday night the Knights of Columbus gave a ball in Odd Fellows hall. The hall was a sea of colors—gold and white and purple—the Papal colors. Intertwined with the colors were a myriad of small red, white and blue flags. Next night—last night—the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Institute were to give their affair. Mrs. M. Driesen was chairman of the hall committee.

Admired the Decorations.

She regarded the building late yesterday afternoon and found Decorator "Tim" Curran about to tear down the bunting and flags.

"Oh, they're so pretty. I never saw that combination before," she exclaimed. "What will you charge to leave them?"

Curran wanted to explain, but didn't. In Curran's only political balliwick he is called a humorist.

"Sure mama, I'll leave them up for nothing, seeing as how you like them," he said.

Mrs. Driesen expressed thanks, hurried home, said nothing, and held the surprise for her guests. Nothing like that color scheme had ever prevailed at any auxiliary's ball before.

Many nice compliments were passed as the younger element arrived and danced under the low reaching gold and white and purple. Some said the hall looked prettier than ever before, and Mrs. Driesen was satisfied. However, the ball wasn't well on its way yet.

The Secret Out.

Later it might have been about 2 A. M. there was heard a distinct rumbling along the floor in one corner. Loud shouts were followed by angry exclamations.

"Tear 'em down! Tear 'em down, we say, or we'll leave!"

Mrs. Driesen was quickly on the spot. Probably a dozen of the fathers of the daughters belonging to the auxiliary had finally discovered that their families were whirling under the Papal colors. The effect was instantaneous. The rumble grew into a roar and the roar increased in fury until an effort was made to tear down the colors.

Many of the younger element wouldn't leave the party broken up over the Papal colors and defended them. They cared for whose colors they were, for the night was early, and finally there was a general exodus of the older attendants. Mrs. Driesen is prostrated today with disappointment. She blames Tim Curran for the entire misunderstanding, as she terms it.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO BE  
MADE A CITIZEN OF ROME.

But He Can Have a Hall to Talk  
In if He Decides to De-  
liver a Lecture.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Mayor of Rome, Sig. Nathan, has decided not to carry out the proposal to confer upon Theodore Roosevelt the citizenship of Rome during his brief stay in Italy on his way to East Africa. It was planned to confer this honor on Mr. Roosevelt as a recognition of the generosity of the United States toward the earthquake sufferers, but Sig. Nathan believes that when all nations did everything in their power to help the needy, no distinction should be made.

Should Mr. Roosevelt consent to deliver a lecture in Rome, Sig. Nathan would gladly place at his disposal a befitting hall.

SIR FREDERICK WILLS DEAD.

CANNES, France, Feb. 18.—Sir Frederick Wills, organizer of the Imperial Tobacco Company, of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited, died here today of heart disease. He was born in 1833 and was created a baronet in 1893.

## ROEBUCK WILL NAMES DAUGHTER, UNKNOWN HERE

Family of Eccentric "Million-  
aire" Amazed to Learn of  
"Mrs. Bird's" Existence.

CONTEST IS PLANNED.

Young Widow Gets Houses  
and Brooklyn Children Are  
Left Nothing.

A mystery has developed with the filing of the last will and testament of Samuel Roebuck, of "weathery strip" fame, who died on Feb. 8 at his home, No. 115 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn. This paper was placed in the Surrogate's office today by Walter K. Dodd and awaits probate.

Mr. Roebuck was eighty-two years old and was reputed to be worth more than a million dollars. At the time of his death a lunacy commission, appointed by the Supreme Court, was trying to ascertain whether or not the old man was quite mentally balanced.

The mystery which neither his young wife nor any of his four married children can fathom is the identity of a certain other daughter whom Roebuck mentions in the last paragraph of his will.

Speaks of a Daughter.

This clause reads: "all the residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, I bequeath to the children of my daughter, Elizabeth Bird, now living in Northampton, England, with her husband, Richard Bird, the said Mrs. Bird being the daughter of Ann Chesire, of Leicester, England. The property is to be divided share and share alike."

No person in the American branch of the Roebuck family has ever heard of Elizabeth Bird and Mrs. E. MacCormick, of No. 10 Baldwin street, a daughter of the deceased, said today to suit against the American Sugar Refining Company for alleged misweighting frauds before Judge Holt in the United States District Court.

Whalley's direct testimony yesterday was the strongest story told by the government so far, with the single exception of the testimony of Special Treasury Agent Parr, who conducted the raid on the H. & F. docks in Brooklyn on Nov. 20, 1907, when the steel spring rod with which it is charged the weight of sugar refined was attached was found. Whalley described not only the steel rod found at that time, but also told of other devices and methods which indicated both intention and actual commission of fraud for a period of several years.

On Hunt for Fraud.

It was while working on the docks, presumably as an employee of commission men, not really as a special investigator for the Treasury Department, that Whalley discovered that some kind of device to manipulate the scales was being used, and reported this to his superior officer, Special Agent Parr.

In the cross-examination Henry F. Cochrane, of counsel for the Sugar Trust, brought up the question of compensation. The witness said he had signed an agreement to share in the damages if the government won the suits, but he said he did so without any particular expectation.

"Up to that time, then, you had never heard that an informer would be entitled to a share in any recovery by the government?" asked Mr. Cochrane.

"No, I never had heard it before," answered the witness.

Why He Wanted Job.

"Did you hear millions discussed?" "Yes, I heard big amounts spoken of, but I didn't attach much importance to the talk because I wanted a position in the government service. I knew that as soon as I became known as the man who informed the government about these things on the Sugar docks I'd be practically dead in anything connected with the weighing or handling of sugar."

At the trial of Samuel Biddison, charged with having forged and uttered bonds of the Central Coal, Lumber and Construction Company, A. Graham Donnelly testified in Part V. of the General Sessions today that he had been president of the company and that a series of bonds, handled by Biddison and printed in orange, were all forgeries. The only genuine bonds were those printed in green. He said that his signature had been forged on the orange bonds.

Other officers of the company testified that their signatures on the orange bonds were not genuine.

Real Ones Are Green, Donnelly Says, at Forgery Trial.

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Women Plump and  
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Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn that a new discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, and makes thin folks fat, even if they have been scrawny for years. Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible." Put this new treatment to the test. The test is free (see coupon below), and surely the test will tell. It



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Is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life even if you have vainly tried every "fatteners" you ever heard of.

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Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. You can now get out of the feather-weight class.

Mail the Coupon to-day. Send your name and full address to The Sargol Co., 972-B Herald Bldg., Birmingham, N. Y. They will send at once the 50-cent package of Sargol which will show you why you have remained thin, and how Sargol puts on firm flesh and makes you fat. There is no other any necessity for you to remain skinny and ill developed.

Coupon

This certificate entitles the holder to a 50-cent package of Sargol, the home treatment which makes thin folks plump and attractive. Issued through Evening World. Good for ten days only. Please enclose 10 cents to help pay distribution expenses.

The Sargol Co., 972-B Herald Bldg., Birmingham, N. Y.

## Coffee Sale

5 lbs. delivered Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx, 10 lbs. 25 cents; 25 lbs. 100 miles.

Hotel Blend 23c

A specially light roasted coffee which will bring out the finest aromatic and drawing out the best of the coffee displaced elsewhere for less than 20c. Our price.

Silver Tip Oolong Tea 50c

A delicious tea, with that rich rosy flavor obtained only from tea with the white tipped leaves.

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For ready reference and for reliability in its manifold complications the one little work in this broad land which serves the greatest number of people in all walks of life and is indispensable around a newspaper office is the New York World's Almanac and Encyclopedia, the 1909 edition of which is now off the press. The price by mail is 50 cents, and it has a value for a man in any calling many times that amount. It is the one work that settles disputes, and if it were more frequently consulted before controversies are inaugurated there would be less trouble for many disputants.

The Flour of  
Four Generations

Superlative Qualities  
that tell in the Bread.